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DPRK Foreign Ministry's Statement:
Denounces U.S. Bombing of Hanoi

PYONGYANG, Dec. 6 (KCNA)—The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on Dec. 6, denouncing the U.S. imperialists who have brought their war of aggression in Vietnam onto a more reckless and grave stage by bombing even the populated sectors in and around Hanoi. The full text of the statement reads as follows:

The U.S. imperialists have brought the aggressive war in Vietnam onto a more reckless, grave stage by extending the range of the bombing of the Vietnam Democratic Republic to the populated areas in and around Hanoi City.

On Dec. 2, U.S. airplanes bestially bombed and strafed two populated areas inside Hanoi and a populated area in a southern suburb of the city, killing or wounding many citizens and destroying houses, economic establishments, schools and temples.

On the same day, U.S. planes bombed and strafed the capital of Ninh Binh Province and populated areas in Ha Bac, Bac Thai, Lang Son, Vinh Phuc, Tuyen Quang and other provinces.

This is a new extremely grave step of U.S. imperialism for further escalation of the aggressive war in Vietnam, a wanton infringement upon the sovereignty, territory and security of the Vietnam Democratic Republic and a flagrant violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam and international law. At the same time, it is a vicious challenge to the Vietnamese people and to the whole of the socialist camp and a criminal act of jeopardizing world peace.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people denounce with surging indignation the monstrous atrocities of U.S. imperialism and fully support the Dec. 3 statement of the VDR Foreign Ministry reaffirming the firm determination and the just stand of the Vietnamese people.

The bombing of the peaceable populated areas in and outside Hanoi by U.S. airplanes fully exposed the aggressive and bestial nature of U.S. imperialism and once again revealed the deceptive nature of its much advertised "peace negotiations."

The U.S imperialists have been resorting with great tenacity to the "war escalation" manoeuvres since the Manila Meeting, in an attempt to recover from their repeated defeats in the Vietnam war.

They are further intensifying the criminal "scorched-earth operation" in South Vietnam, hurling an increasing number of their aggressive troops and armed forces of their satellites and puppets, and are even scheming to launch a ground warfare against the VDR while stepping up armed encroachments upon her from the sea and air.

The U.S. imperialists who are trying hard to spread the flames of aggression to other areas of Asia are now ceaselessly committing military provocations and armed attacks also along the military demarcation line of our country against the northern half of the Republic.

Today the U.S. imperialist aggressors are attempting to cover up their criminal acts in Vietnam by letting the South Korean puppet troops taken to South Vietnam use the U.N. flag.

However, with no amount of barbarous war escalation schemes can U.S. imperialism subdue the Vietnamese people and with no crafty ruse can it veil its true colors as the aggressor.

Deserving punishment is being meted out to the U.S. imperialists, who are engaged in criminal aggression in Vietnam, and are repeatedly sustaining disgraceful setbacks in face of the heroic resistance of the entire people of North and South Vietnam.

The peoples of the socialist countries and the peace-loving people of the whole world cannot look on with folded arms at the reckless moves of the U.S. imperialists to expand the war of aggression in Vietnam, openly bombing Hanoi, the capital of the socialist country.

All the socialist countries and the entire revolutionary forces in the world must pool their strength and fight against the aggression of U.S. imperialism, expand stage by stage the movement to aid the Vietnamese people in a more active and overall way and chop off the U.S. imperialists' talons of aggression in Vietnam and all other parts of the world.

In the future, too, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people will continue to fight resolutely shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and render every form of necessary aid to the fraternal Vietnamese people.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once their acts of aggression in Vietnam and bombing of North Vietnam, pull out of South Vietnam without delay, taking all their aggressor troops, troops of their satellites and puppets and all their lethal weapons, and strictly respect the national rights of the Vietnamese people.

If the U.S. imperialists expand their war of aggression in Vietnam and continue their barbarous bombing of the Vietnam Democratic Republic in defiance of the unanimous opposition and repeated warnings of the Vietnamese people and the peace-loving people of the world, it will land themselves further in an inextricable impasse and result in hastening their final defeat.

The heroic Vietnamese people who are fighting for freedom, liberation and national reunification are sure to emerge victorious and the U.S. imperialists are doomed to ruin.

JVA, Withdraw Its Unjust Step!

The Volleyball Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on Dec. 7 the following letter replying to the Nov. 1 letter and the Nov. 5 telegram of the Japan Volleyball Association, the host organization of the Fifth World Women's Volleyball Championships, KCNA reported.

We have received from you the letter dated Nov. 1 and the telegram dated Nov. 5 concerning the organization of the Fifth World Women's Volleyball Championships.

We are making all necessary preparations to participate in the championships scheduled in Japan, expecting that it will be organized and run fairly according to lofty sportsmanship.

Because the world volleyball championships, one of the major events of the International Volleyball Federation, is aimed at promoting friendship among the world's volleyball lovers and exchanging volleyball technique.

The International Volleyball Federation decided at its general meeting in Prague in September, 1966 to hold world championships in a country which permits free entry and activities, without any political discrimination, to the teams sent by all the member associations.

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'Korean A-A Solidarity Committee Flays U.S. Raid on Laos

The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity sent a telegram to the Laotian Committee for Asian-African Solidarity condemning the U.S. imperialists' bombing of liberated areas of Laos, according to a KCNA report dated Dec. 2.

The telegram said that the U.S. imperialists must stop their bombing and aggressive acts in Laos and quit there at once.

Expressing firm solidarity with the Laotian people in their struggle for safeguarding the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the country, the telegram expressed the conviction that the Laotian people, rallied close around the Neo Lao Haksat, would achieve ultimate victory, repulsing the aggression of U.S. imperialism.

"Support S. Vietnamese People" Week To Open in Korea

On the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, a "Week of Support to the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People for National Salvation and Against U.S. imperialism" will be observed from Dec. 16 to 22 under the joint sponsorship of Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People, the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Society, the Korean Committee Against U.S. Imperialists' Crimes in Vietnam, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, the C.C. of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union.

Pyongyang Mass Rally Resolutely Condemns Recent U.S. Air Strike on Hanoi

A mass rally denouncing the stepped-up U.S. bombing of the Vietnam Democratic Republic was held on the evening, Dec. 6, at the Chullima House of Culture in Pyongyang, KCNA reported.

Cho Mong Woo, vice-Chairman of the Korean Committee Against the U.S. Imperialists' Crimes in Vietnam, made a report at the rally.

He said:

The large-scale bombing of Hanoi by the U.S. imperialists on Dec. 2 is a link in the "war escalation" strategy of the U.S. imperialists and part of the war plan drawn up at the Manila Conference under the command of U.S. President Johnson.

The U.S. imperialists' bombing of Hanoi is a savage criminal act against the Vietnamese people, an open challenge to the entire socialist camp and the world's people

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A Pyongyang mass meeting denouncing the U.S. imperialists' barbarous bombing of the VDR, was held on Dec. 6 at the Chullima House of Culture.

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On Occasion of 7th Anniv. of Realization of Koreans' Repatriation to the DPRK

EDITORIAL

December 14 is the 7th anniversary of the realization of repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan to their glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Looking back on the strong emotion and excitement we had seven years ago, we Korean citizens in Japan warmly celebrate the realization of repatriation to the DPRK on the occasion of its 7th anniversary.

Since its realization on Dec. 14, 1959, repatriation boats with many Koreans on board have plied on 144 occasions between Chongjin and Niigata, braving the stormy waters of the East Sea.

Thus, more than 86,000 Koreans in Japan, bidding farewell to their hard life in this foreign land, have been returned to the bosom of the homeland to lead a happy, worthy and new life. Just at this moment, many Koreans are going to leave Japan for home.

The realization of repatriation is a victory of humanitarianism and made great changes in the life of Korean citizens in Japan. And this marked an epoch-making event for them. Referring to this significance, people of the world said that "the repatriation is a great exodus of a nation from capitalism to socialism."

The repatriation to the DPRK was a centuries-old aspiration of Koreans here who had suffered from all sorts of maltreatment and humiliation, unbearable hardships and mishaps.

As is well known, Koreans in Japan were forcibly brought here for forced labor and military service in the days of Japanese colonial rule in the past and compelled to live a miserable life like beasts of burden. Since the Liberation in 1945, they have been denied fundamental human rights by the U.S. colonial policy and the policy of persecution and national discrimination on the part of the Japanese reactionaries. Precisely for this reason they waged a movement to return home in August of 1958.

The materialization of the urgent aspiration of Koreans here was due to the correct policy and consistent efforts of the Government of the DPRK headed by Premier Kim Il Sung and to the strenuous struggle of Korean citizens in Japan. It was also brought to fruition thanks to the active support and encouragement of broad sections of the Japanese people as well as the justice- and peace-loving people of the world.

Those who have been repatriated to the socialist fatherland have their jobs secured for them according to their wishes and ability and are leading a happy life without worries about food, clothing and housing. Their children who could not study in Japan because of poverty, are learning to their hearts' content, enjoying free education at schools of all levels. Thanks to free medical treatment and due to careful medical operations in the homeland, some repatriates who were blind in the past have been able to see with their own eyes and cripples can now walk on their feet.

By devoting themselves to socialist construction, one became a "Labor Hero," the highest honor of the Korean people and more than 2,500 persons received state decorations. Furthermore, among the repatriates three have been elected deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and upwards of 9,000 people deputies to local People's Committees, and many repatriates are working hard for the country in the organs of the state and in economic, educational and cultural organizations.

These facts were never dreamed of here in Japan. Such a dreamlike story can become a reality only in the socialist fatherland where exploitation and poverty have been done away with once and for all and where everybody is enjoying happiness and prosperity.

All this fact graphically shows that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the genuine fatherland of the Korean people and the lighthouse of hope and the source of happiness for Koreans in Japan.

At the same time, this thoroughly lays bare the true colors of the anti-people policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, who are "selling out" South Korean people to foreign lands as life-long slaves, sending youths and middle-aged to the shambles of war of U.S. aggression against Vietnam and imposing all sorts of hardships and tribulations upon Koreans here particularly after the effectuation of the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty."

Koreans in Japan know well what is going on in South Korea. Therefore, though most of them come from South Korea, they have refused to go to the U.S.-occupied South Korea where unemployment and hunger prevail, and have firmly defended the right to return home in defiance of all obstructionist machinations of reactionaries in Japan and abroad, the enemies of humanitarianism.

To return to one's own country is a sacred right which is ensured for everybody and a basic right no one can infringe upon.

Since the effectuation of the "ROK-Japan Treaty," however, the U.S. and its lackeys have been doing everything in their power to hold in check this humanitarian work, while intensifying vicious schemes to suppress the democratic and national rights of Korean citizens in Japan.

But, with whatsoever manoeuvres, they can neither trample underfoot the sacred right of Koreans here to return home, nor can they block the road to happiness and life.

The repatriation work is a humanitarian one. No one can complicate the humanitarian question with political problems.

The Japanese authorities should immediately discontinue their unscrupulous moves to stop the repatriation work after the term of the present agreement expires in August of next year.

In view of the historical background and in the light of international law and international practices, the Japanese authorities are called upon to assume the legal and moral responsibility for guaranteeing for Korean citizens in Japan their right to be repatriated to the home country.

So long as there is a person who wishes to return home, the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan to the DPRK must be firmly ensured.

Hungarian Government Trade Delegation in Korea

A government trade delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic led by Szalai Bela, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, arrived in Pyongyang on Dec. 8 by air.

They were met at the airport by Ryoo Sung Eui, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, and other personages concerned.

Fendler Karoi, charge d'affaires ad interim, and staff member of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang, were also present.

Cuban Communist Youth Delegation Welcomed

Youths and students in Pyongyang got together on the evening, Dec. 6, at the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace to welcome the visiting Cuban communist youth delegation.

Kim In Sun, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Socialist Working Youth League, spoke at the meeting.

In the name of the youths and students in the city, he warmly welcomed the Cuban youth delegation.

Speaking highly of the shining exploits made by the Cuban people and youths in the struggle for safeguarding a new society, he said: These achievements are the brilliant fruition of the correct leadership of the Cuban Communist Party and the Revolutionary Government headed by Comrade Fidel Castro and the indomitable struggle of the heroic Cuban people and youths.

Condemning the manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists to block the advance of the Cuban people and stamp out the influence of the Cuban revolution upon the Latin American people, the speaker declared: If the U.S. imperialists persist in their reckless aggressive machinations, they will not be able to escape a final fiasco.

Today it is the most pressing task of the countries of the socialist camp, the peoples and youths of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the world's peace-loving peoples to fight against U.S. imperialism. What is most important in this is to realize an international anti-imperialist united action and form an anti-imperialist united front.

The Korean youths are filled with the firm determination to fight shoulder to shoulder with the brotherly Vietnamese people and youths.

The Korean youths, togother with the Cuban comrades, will fight to the end for the ultimate victory of the cause of socialism, declared Chairman Kim In Sun in conclusion.

Speaking next, delegation leader **Enrique Anavitarte Losada,** Member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Youth Union and First Secretary of the Pinar del Rio Provincial Committee of the same extended, on behalf of the Cuban youths and the Cuban Communist Youth Union, revolutionary greetings to the Korean youths.

The Cuban youths know well about the 15-year long arduous, heroic struggle the Korean communists, headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, waged against the Japanese imperialists for the freedom and independence of the people and the exploits the Korean youths, inheriting the revolutionary tradition, made in the struggle in repulsing the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and in production, study and national defense, he said.

He expressed his conviction that the Korean people will surely achieve the unification of their country by themselves on an independent and democratic principle, free from any outside interference, after driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea.

The Cuban and Korean youths with the same ideal are fighting for the common aim like kindred brother. We are ever more closely united in the struggle for actively supporting the heroic Vietnamese people who are standing in the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle, he declared.

(Continued from page 1)

and a wanton violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam and international law.

The entire Korean people strongly protest against and condemn the outrageous act of U.S. imperialism.

Expressing full support for the Dec. 3 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the VDR, he declared: The developments in Vietnam revealed for all to see the deceptive nature of the "peace negotiations" hoax of U.S. imperialism.

Under the present situation, all the socialist countries and the world's revolutionary people must pool their strength in the struggle against imperialism and take a decisive step to curb and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' aggression on Vietnam.

The Korean people, he stressed, will render every form of assistance to the heroic Vietnamese people in the future, too, and are fully prepared to go to Vietnam as volunteers and fight hand in hand with the Vietnamese people at any time the brothers of Vietnam request it.

He said that the U.S. imperialists must stop at once their military operations including the bombing of the VDR and take away the U.S. troops, satellite troops and lethal weapons from South Vietnam.

The meeting was addressed on behalf of the Pyongyang citizens by Chun Byung Chaik, worker of the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Factory, and on behalf of the youth and students by La Yung Ja, student of the Kim Il Sung University.

Le Thiet Hung, Vietnamese Ambassador to Korea, took the floor next. He condemned the bombing of Hanoi as another new step in the open, grave war escalation of U.S. imperialism.

It once again fully exposed the deceptive nature of the "peace" tune of U.S. imperialism, he said.

Warning that only fiasco and death await the U.S. imperialists who are persistently following the policies of aggression and war, the ambassador said: The Vietnamese people who have risen up in the struggle to carry out the appeal of President Ho Chi Minh and defend the North, liberate the South and reunify the country, in response to the appeal of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, will resolutely fight till they win final victory.

He condemned the U.S. imperialists who are ceaselessly perpetrating together with the Pak Jung Hi clique military provocations along the coast lines and in the territorial air of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea while escalating the aggressive war in Vietnam.

KWP Delegate Makes Speech at Budapest

Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the CC, the Korean Workers' Party, and vice-Premier of the Cabinet, delivered a congratulatory speech on Dec. 1 at the Ninth Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Congress, according to information from Budapest. Pak Sung Chul led the KWP delegation to the party congress at the Hungarian capital. The following is the full text of his speech:

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, I extend fervent greetings to the Ninth Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and, through the congress, to the entire membership of your party and the fraternal Hungarian people.

The Hungarian Communists had waged a prolonged, unremitting struggle against the bourgeois dictatorial regime and for freedom and liberation of the Hungarian people.

In the trying days when the Hitlerite fascist gang occupied the country, the communists and patriotic people of Hungary, with arms in their hands, waged heroic national salvation resistance struggle against the Horthy fascist regime and the Hitlerite occupiers, and won victry.

Following the liberation the Hungarian people, under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, seized power in their hands and safeguarded the revolutionary gains, frustrating the plots of the imperialists and the reactionaries at home to overthrow the socialist system, and have made enormous successes in socialist construction.

By their devoted labour struggle the Hungarian people have completed the laying of the foundation of socialism in the country and converted Hungary into a developed socialist industrial-agricultural state from an agricultural-industrial state.

The Korean people rejoice over and hail the successes made by the fraternal Hungarian people in socialist construction.

The third Five-Year Plan under examination at this congress envisages a growth of 32-37 per cent in industrial production, 13-15 per cent in agricultural production and 19-21 per cent in national income in the 1966-1967 period.

Upon the fulfilment of these tasks, the material and technical foundations of national economy will be further fortified and the material living of the Hungarian people will become more bountiful.

We are of the conviction that the industrious and talented Hungarian people will successfully carry out the tasks of the new Five-Year Plan laid down by the congress.

Comrades,

Lately the aggressive machinations of the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism have become ever more undisguised.

The U.S. imperialists are coming out against the socialist countries, suppressing the national liberation movement and intensifying subversive activities everywhere.

Rudely trampling underfoot the 1954 Geneva Agreements, they are taking the course of further expanding the aggressive war in Vietnam.

They have already dragooned into South Vietnam 370,000 odd U.S. aggressor troops and tens of thousands of troops of their satellites and puppets, and are carrying out "scorched earth operation" by employing various means of mass destruction.

U.S. imperialism extended its barbarous bombing range over the Democratic Republic of Vietnam up to the Hanoi-Haiphong area and is even brazenly clamouring about attacking the DRV by land.

Some time ago the U.S. imperialists called the Manila meeting attended by their satellite countries and puppets in Asia and Oceania and hatched a plot to further escalate the aggressive war in Vietnam and other areas of Asia.

They are running wilder in hotting up tension and preparing a new war in Korea, too

While expanding military establishments in South Korea and continuously arming the U.S. troops in South Korea and the puppet troops with new-type weapons, the U.S. imperialists are further intensifying armed attacks and various provocations against the northern half of the Republic.

They have revived Japanese militarism, are putting it up as a "shock-brigade" in Asian aggression and turning Japan into a base for a new war of aggression.

The U.S. imperialists have brought together the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi clique politically, economically and militarily through the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and, with this as a foothold, are trying hard to frame up the aggressive "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" and, furthermore, to establish a single anti-communist military alliance in Asia.

The Japanese imperialists are already taking an active part in the U.S. imperialists' aggression in Vietnam.

On the order of U.S. imperialism they are supplying various weapons and qantities of military equipment to South Vietnam and have offered Japan to U.S. imperialism as a base in its aggression in Vietnam.

The obtaining situation makes its incumbent upon the world anti-imperialist forces centering around the socialist camp, the international communist and working class movements and the national liberation movement to unite close and intensify the struggle against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular.

All the communist and workers' parties should take a colder and stiffer attitude towards U.S. imperialism, disperse its forces to the maximum by dealing heavy blows to its polices of aggression and war everywhere and bind it hand and foot so that it can not run wild.

At the same time, the socialist countries and the progressive people of the world should develop one stage higher the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for assisting the Vietnamese people, under the condition in which U.S. imperialism is further escalating the aggressive war in Vietnam.

Only when a principled stand is adhered to and a resolute struggle is waged against U.S. imperialism, can the aggression of the imperialists be thwarted and the victory of the forces of peace, national independence and revolution be guaranteed.

To defend the unity of the socialist camp and the cohesion of the international communist movement is of great significance today in checking the imperialists' policies of aggression and war and inspiring the revolutionary struggle of the world people.

We should not tolerate any move hampering the unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement.

Our Party will in the future, too, resolutely fight against U.S.-led imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, national independence and socialism and strive for the unity of the socialist camp and the cohesion of the international communist movement based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Korean people value the friendship and solidarity with the Hungarian people.

The peoples of the our two countries have supported and cooperated with each other in the past against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

We are convinced that in the future, too, the friendship and solidarity of the Korean and Hungarian peoples will be strengthened and developed in conformity with the principle of proletarian internationalism and with their interests.

We wholeheartedly wish the Hungarian people greater success in the struggle for carrying out the new, Five-Year Plan set forth by this congress.

Seas Around Korea

Fishing boats are swarming the fishing grounds off the eastern coast of Korea, doing a big job with pollacks. They have already hauled a record high of 46,000 tons of pollacks between Nov. 20 and Dec. 3.

"Hi ho! Look, another big haul!" : off Sinpo Port

Korea has rich marine resources, thanks to the seasonal change of the warm and cold currents from south and north. In fact, the seas around Korea rank among the four largest fishing grounds of the world.

"Fish on every table!"—this is the slogan for the fishermen of North Korea. They go fishing to the sea for over 300 days in the year, giving a rich variety of fish to the tables of people.

Fishing boats form fleets and are engaged in fishing. On the East and West Seas they are led by their flag ships to the fishing grounds to launch mobile operations on large troops of fish reaching the Korean waters on both the warm and cold currents.

In open seasons, ports along the eastern coast including Chongjin, Shinpo and Wonsan, and those along the western coast with Haejoo, Nampo and Sineuijoo as the main bases, have their piers filled with huge piles of fish, fresh from the fishing grounds, unloaded from fishing boats. The fish are supplied to households, refrigerated, canned or carried to the kitchens of people across North Korea.

Winter is the season of pollacks. In winter pollacks gather around Korea on ocean currents.

This winter, too, North Korean fishermen are very busy catching pollacks in rough waters. This year's total haul of fish is expected to reach 800,000 tons.

The South Korean seas present a different scene, however.

Following the conclusion of the so-called "ROK-Japan Treaty" last year, 1.2 million South Korean fishermen have been hurled into an ever-worsening plight, in addition to the oppressive, fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The treacherous Pak Jung Hi clique invited the unwanted Japanese fisher-pirates to dominate the traditional Korean fishing grounds at the sacrifice of the 1.2 million South Korean fishermen. Some Japanese fishermen dare to plunder the catches of South Koreans, destroy their nets, or ram their boats against South Korean boats to disturb their fishing operations. Furthermore, the Japanese fishermen want to restrict the size of nets used by South Koreans.

What is worse, most of the South Korean boats are obsolete and are helpless in face of the intruding Japanese boats with superior equipment. As a result, a Japanese ship can haul five as a South Korean boat.

Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists' stepped-up war preparations in South Korea have already caused a serious obstacle to fishing. Incessant war-games by U.S. imperialist naval vessels and the Pak Jung Hi clique's warships, pose a big threat to the South Korean fishermen, greatly hampering their fishing operations. They never allow a South Korean boat to sail across the 38th Parallel in fishing operations. The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique must go, and the South Korean fishermen must have free access to their own traditional fishing grounds.

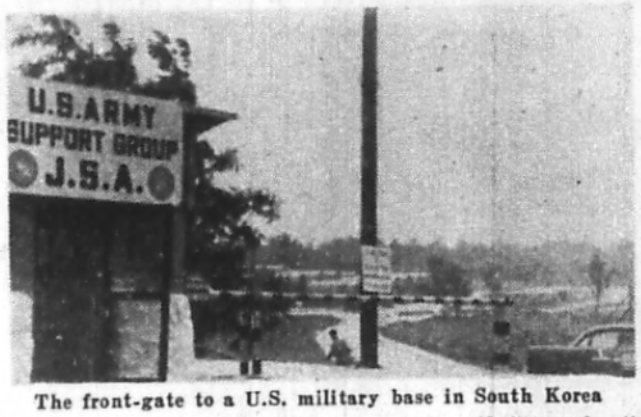
S. Korean Papers Calling for Nat'l Unity

In recent months, South Korean papers carry an increasing number of articles calling for an independent unification of Korea without any foreign intervention.

What Stands in Our Way?

Deploring the plight in which the South Korean people have found themselves in the past 21 years, since their liberation from Japanese imperialist rule, a South Korean commentator wrote, expressing his hatred for U.S. imperialism and its stooges, the Pak Jung Hi clique, "We have been unable for the past 21 years to visit Pyongyang which is only a few hours away by an express train. What stands in our way? There do not lurk any enemy there. Neither high mountain nor deep seas separate us from that city. Then, why cannot we go there except in dreams?"

Pointing out that national unification is the supreme national task of the Korean people, the commentator remarked that insufficient strength of the South Korean people themselves makes national unification more difficult, and added that the Korean people must achieve their national unification on their own strength, without expecting foreign help. He went on to say, "Our Korean people must do their best to create their own independent force, if they are to unify Korea. The sooner the force for unification is formed, the riper the conditions will be for unification."



The front-gate to a U.S. military base in South Korea

Let Us Solve Our Question by Ourselves

Stressing that the entire South Korean people are urged to prepare themselves for national unification, a South Korean paper wrote in its editorial, "National unification is the question which all the South Koreans must face and which they should not leave to others."

Another paper urged that "we must endeavour to solve our problem by ourselves, without expecting others to remove the wall of the hateful 38th Parallel."

A third paper said, "We must shake off, first of all, the idea of dependence on a foreign power to achieve the unification of Korea," adding that they must reject the "United Nations formula for unification."

Echoing this paper, another paper demanded that Korean efforts be made for an independent unification of Korea, discarding unification on the U.N. formula. Saying that the U.N. formula for unification is a travesty, some other papers attacked that all the past debates on national unification have been wide off the mark, and called upon the South Korean people to seek a real way for an independent unification.

Many other South Korean publications are now printing similar opinions or comments.

Pak Clique Murder People Who Attempted to Sail to North

The Pak Jung Hi bandits executed on Nov. 30 three South Korean civilians who had been sentenced to death on charges of violation of the "National Security Law" after failing in their attempt to sail to the northern half of Korea, according to a radio report from Seoul.

This is one more indelible crime committed by the Pak Jung Hi traitors before the entire Korean people.

At dawn on Dec. 16, South Korean students and teachers and inhabitants with their families from North and South Cholla Provinces, over 50 in all, set out on a voyage to North Korea in quest of a means of livelihood and opportunities of learning.

But, unluckily, they were caught by a heavy storm and drifted about till they met a Japanese fishing boat. Later, they were forcibly sent back to South Korea, the land of of death, due to the illegal and inhumane act of the Japanese authorities.

It was natural that they, in the depth of destitution, left for the northern half of their own land to find a means of living.

But, the Pak Jung Hi clique, far from providing them with the means of subsistence, cruelly tortured and eventually executed them on charges of violating the "National Security Law."

The execution of the guiltless persons six years after the case is connected with the fact that more and more South Korean people are longing for the northern half of the country and coming over to the North and that the opposition of the people to the U.S. imperialists' war policy and their stooges the Pak Jung Hi clique's troop dispatch to South Vietnam is growing ever more stronger lately. It is designed to emasculate their opposition and create a terror-ridden atmosphere in South Korea.

"I Was Fighting As U.S. 'Mercenary'"... "ROK" Demobbed Soldier

Stricken by an overwhelming burden of sorrow, and with her head sunk deeply in her chest, this young South Korean wife cannot pull herself together to say a comfort to her sweetheart, who is going to go to the South Vietnamese front, even at the moment of their each leave-taking.

"I cannot help feeling this 'home' country of mine is so indifferent to me, who was discharged from the army and sent back here (South Korea), after having been seriously wounded in Vietnam about two months ago. Standing, quite embarrassed and pale-faced, so to speak, on a crossroads of social life, which seems to be too cold to accept an invalid like me, I am still unable to make out what way I should take to go..."

This is part of a quotation by a South Korean newspaper from a letter from a certain Chung, living in Taegu, North Kyungsang Province, who was once a soldier of the 'ROK Army.' In the letter, the demobbed soldier refers to his present predicament into which he was plunged after being returned home as an invalid from South Vietnam where as U.S. cannon-fodder he received a serious wound on the chest in a battle.

"I arrived in South Vietnam in October of last year," the letter says. "Since then, I had to undergo many battles which were usually several times fiercer and more dangerous than those fought by the U.S. soldiers." "Fortunately, if being alive can be said to be fortunate, I escaped death, but it seems that I am useless trash for this society. I cannot still exactly make out who and what is to blame, but only this one thing is certain: I was fighting in South Vietnam as a U.S. 'mercenary.' And the fate of a 'mercenary,' how much it may be beautified, I know, can never be anything but a despicable one."

He was discharged from the army as a result of the wound he received in this March while he was being engaged in the so-called "Operation Tiger No. 3" which had been blueprinted by the Yankee imperialists, with an aim to killing as many Vietnamese people as possible.

Such a wretched plight is not only this ex-soldier's, but the plight of all the South Korean mercenaries in South Vietnam, the letter says.

U.S. Stepping Up Military Provocations on N. Koren Sea

Recently the U.S. side is doggedly perpetrating hostile acts of infiltrating its naval craft into the coastal waters of the Korean-Chinese side every day, defying the repeated warnings of the Korean people and the world public.

On Dec. 3, high-speed transport boat No. 83 intruded into the territorial waters of the Korean-Chinese side at a point 38 d. 40 m. north and 128 d. 29 m. east, and guard-boat No. 57 at a point 38 d. 41 m. north and 128 d. 26 m. east between 15 hours and 21 hours 30 minutes; guard-boat No. 53 at a point 38 d. 39 m. north and 128 d. 25 m. east between 12 hours 40 minutes and 21 hours; and escort boat No. 63 at a point 38 d. 41 m. north and 128 d. 24 m. east between 14 hours 20 minutes and 21 hours 30 minutes.

On Dec. 4, high-speed transport boat No. 82 intruded into a point 38 d. 41 m. north and 128 d. 27 m. east between 8 hours and 12 hours 30 minutes; high-speed transport boat No. 83 into a point 38 d. 41 m. north and 128 d. 27 m. east between 12 hours and 13 hours 30 minutes; and U.S. escort boat No. 63 into a point 38 d. 42 m. north and 128 d. 27 m. east between 8 hours 10 minutes and 13 hours 30 minutes.

Such provocative acts of the U.S. side continued on Dec. 5 and 6, too.

On Dec. 5, high-speed transport boat No. 82 of the U.S. side intruded into a point 38 d. 41 m. north and 128 d. 26 m. east, transport boat No. 83 into a point 38 d. 41 m. north and 128 d. 25 m. east, and escort boat No. 63 of the U.S. side into a point 38 d. 39 m. north and 128 d. 30 m. east between 8 hours and 17 hours; A.P.A. 3 of the U.S. side into a point 38 d. 39 m. north and 128 d. 30 m. east between 9 hours and 17 hours.

On Dec. 6, too, the U.S. side sent escort boat No. 63 and high-speed transport boats No. 82 and No. 83 into the coastal waters of the Korean-Chinese side to perpetrate military provocations.

This shows that the U.S. imperialists are still resorting to premeditated, deliberate provocations with the aim of igniting a new war in Korea.

These military provocations of U.S. imperialism on the ground and the sea and in the air have been further intensified after Johnson's visit to Seoul.

In the past month following his visit to South Korea, the U.S. side committed military provocations against the DPRK more than 40 times on the sea alone.

Another Missile-Launching Operation in S. Korea

A ground-to-air missile launching exercise of the South Korean puppet and U.S. missile units was held on Dec. 2 in Osan, Kyonggi Province, a press report from Seoul said.

They launched Hawk and other missiles brought into South Korea last October under the so-called "army mobilization plan."

30,000 More S. Korean Youth to Be Sent to S. Vietnam

According to press reports from Seoul, the Pak Jung Hi gang are planning to send next year 30,000 more South Korean youth to South Vietnam under the name of "logistic personnel" and "military civilians."

As is known, the Pak Jung Hi clique have already sent some 50,000 combatants there. Besides, 9,000 men have been taken there under the name of "manpower export" this year.

In face of the mounting resentment at home and abroad, the Pak Jung Hi gang are sending South Korean youth under the name of "replacement" or "military civilians."

The planned dispatch of 30,000 South Korean youths were ordered by U.S. President Johnson during his visit to South Korea.

Repatriation Work of Korean Citizens in Japan Must Be Guaranteed

The question of repatriating Korean residents in Japan was posed, from the beginning, as a work of humanitarianism and the repatriation work has been carried on with the strong support of world public opinion as well as of the Japanese people.

For seven years running since December 14, 1959, the repatriation ship has plied 144 times between Chongjin and Niigata.

During this period, upwards of 86,000 Koreans were repatriated from Japan to the bosom of their fatherland.

The repatriates are now leading a new life. They learn and work to their hearts' content in accordance with their hopes and ability in every realm of political, economic and cultural life of the country, under the warm fraternal care extended by the state and the Premier.

Many of them were conferred the titles of "Labor Hero" or "Chullima Riders" and were awarded many a state decoration. Among them are those who take part in administration as deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly. This is unimaginable for the Korean people who, once bereft of their mother country, were wandering in search of the means of living in an alien land, those who were driven away from native places and forcibly brought to Japan for forced labor or military services.

Called the "route of humanity," this work has not been realized so easily. The work was set up and has been maintained to this day due to the compatriotic solicitude from the Government of their Republic and, under the Premier's warm care, the consistent efforts of all the Koreans here to bring their desire into being and, what is also important, due to active support from Japanese friends and the world public.

At the start of this work, the Japanese Government would not readily recognize the right of Koreans to return to their homeland on the pretext that it had no diplomatic relations with the DPRK, as it met with strong opposition from the U.S. and the South Korean puppet clique. Such being the case, Koreans in every different walk of life held meetings tens of thousands of times in various quarters of Japan, appealing to world public opinion and demanding the Japanese Government realize immediately the repatriation work. In effect, broad masses of the Japanese people and world public gave active support to the Koreans' movement.

"Movement of race from capitalism to socialism!"...

(Photo: The first homebound boat leaving Niigata port of Japan on Dec. 14, 1959)

In this way, the Koreans' desire was finally realized in 1959.

Meanwhile, reactionary forces, in and out, are still attempting to wreck this task. Their wily moves have become more undisguised together with the progress of talks for a "South Korea-Japan Treaty." In 1962, the Japanese authorities threatened to put an end to that undertaking, which had been carried on smoothly so far, saying: "Repatriates have decreased," "The objective situation has changed" and so on. However, that time, too, the work was defended by the Koreans' strong protests and by the wholehearted support of the Japanese people. At present, thousands of Korean residents here are looking forward to the day when they will be sent home.

However, with the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" concluded, the Japanese Government has again disclosed its dirty intentions to discontinue the repatriation work. On Aug. 23, it decided at a Cabinet conference to "cancel the repatriation agreement after one year," and they say it has made preparations for that purpose and is going to make them public shortly.

Such an attitude is quite unreasonable, for it is an expression of the Japanese Government's sinister designs to sacrifice humanitarianism for political bargainings. The repatriation work must be continued on the principle of humanitarianism and of the spirit of the Red Cross as long as there exists an applicant for repatriation.

People Waiting for Return Home

* **Mr. Pak Ki Sub** (52), who lives in Kawasaki city, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan, is going to leave for home aboard the repatriation boat this month.

He was brought to Japan for forced labor at the age of 26. Then he had worked hard on various construction sites at military establishments from Hokkaido to Kyushu. And now at last he can return to his native country after 27 years' absence from home.

Pak has another joy—to make a contribution for his mother country. He has learned the art of making sweets.

"Born into a poor family, I have experienced every kind of bitterness. My 20-odd year life in Japan is a long chapter of humiliation, poverty and discrimination. But when I think of the fact that very soon I shall be there in the long-cherished fatherland, I feel relieved from this long nightmare," he added.

☆ ☆ ☆

* **Mr. Ryang Hi Ok** runs a knitting mill in Tenma, Osaka city. Though the knitting industry may look prosperous in recent years, medium and small knitwear manufacturers are constantly afraid lest they should be swept away by the depression.

Ryang managed to graduate from a Japanese university thanks to his parents' efforts. But, as a "university-graduate," he could not find a job. So, he had to wander from place to place looking for a job.

In the end, he found a job with a textile firm and has been engaged so far in the knitwear making industry. But he has not been able to make full use of his skill he acquired at great pains. This is because he is a Korean.

He says he is resolved to go home to devote himself to the socialist construction of the fatherland.

Mr. Ryang is looking forward to the pleasure of seeing very soon his daughter at home.

Returnee Kwon and his family in a merry evening

Real Life Worthy of Living

(A Returnee's Note)

I returned home two years ago with the 113th batch of homecoming Koreans from Japan. Then I was accorded a two week trip around the country. My excitement was redoubled when I saw colossal factories like Kimchaik Iron Works, Sungjin Steel Works, Bonggoong Vynalon Factory, Ryongsung Machine Building Factory and others which were built by hardworking people at home.

I was appointed vice-chief engineer of the Pyongyang Central Machine Research Institute. When I was given this assignment, I was surprised and was at the same time aware of the gravity of the task and hesitated to accept the offer.

Cadres of the Machine Industry Ministry often visited me, saying: "Comrade Kwon, the socialist construction of our country requires the rapid progress of machine building industry. This is the most important problem, though very difficult. But we trust you, for we know you will be fully able to do that..."

Could I do it? And did I deserve the job? Such anxieties vanished in the meantime and a new resolve to live up to the expectations of the fatherland welled up in me.

The factory manager, its party chairman and its chief engineer alternately came to me, taking care of everything in my daily life lest I should suffer any inconvenience and encouraging me so that I might gain full confidence in my work.

I did not know how to express my gratitude, for I knew that my ability was insufficient and my services were poor to deserve such care.

Receiving treatment worthy of human beings for the first time in my life, I fully realized how warm the bosom of the motherland was and how deep fraternal love was.

It was for the purpose of schooling that I went to Japan. Luckily I entered M. university, where I applied myself to studies for the prosperous future of my country. The four-year campus life was short.

After leaving the university, I did not feel like returning to South Korea where my native place is and where the U.S. troops lord it over, with our national industries completely destroyed under the tyrannical government of the Yankees and their henchmen. But, then, the route to the DPRK was not yet open.

What should I do? I could not but stay in Japan. I became a merchant against my will. I had never thought of becoming a businessman. But, still I was not satisfied with that.

"How long should I have to lead such a meaningless life?" The realization of the repatriation of Koreans was a great joy to me.

Day and night I spent most of my time designing new machines.

When there was a question of building large-sized excavators, I rushed to the construction site and when a new task comes up to build a new generator, I hurried to the Daian Electric Works. From Daian to Nampo and further from place to place...

"You would have become a millionaire in Japan, if you had worked as hard as you do now," joked my wife one day and we burst into a laughter.

Today, I am leading a real life worthy of living in my home country.

31 Gold, 41 Silver and 34 Bronze Medals

PNOM PENH, Dec. 6 (KCNA)—A grand ceremony took place at the Pnom Penh Stadium on Dec. 6, winding off the First Asian GANEFO.

Present at the ceremony were Prince Sihanouk and other leaders of Cambodia, officials of the Cambodian National Committee of the Asian GANEFO, heads of foreign sports delegations, including Kim Ki Soo, head of the DPRK sports delegation to the First Asian GANEFO, and members of the diplomatic corps in the Cambodian capital.

Cambodian Sports Minister Prince Essaro made a speech on the occasion.

Noting that the First Asian GANEFO came to a successful close thanks to the efforts of the peoples and sportsmen of the new emerging nations in Asia, he thanked the foreign delegations for their contributions to the success of the GANEFO.

Through the First Asian GANEFO, friendship and solidarity between the new emerging forces have been further consolidated, he stressed.

"We should convince the people of the world by our own examples that our friendship and solidarity will surely smash colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism, he said.

In conclusion, he appealed to the new emerging nations throughout the world to strive to further consolidate and develop the ideal of the GANEFO.

Then Prince Sihanouk declared the historical First Asian GANEFO closed.

In the GANEFO competitions, the Korean sportsmen played the games in the spirit of friendship and solidarity and won 31 gold, 41 silver and 34 bronze medals by displaying lofty sportsmanship and fine skill.

Our football team proved unrivalled and volleyball teams gave a good account of themselves. Our women's volleyball team placed first by defeating the Chinese team 3:1.

Many GANEFO records were rewritten by Korean sportsmen.

The Korean delegation standing in rows at the opening ceremony of the First Asian GANEFO

Miss Shin Keum Dan (Centre) is seen honored with the gold medal for the 400 metre race. Li Shin Ja (Before Shin) placed third in the event.

Korean Players' Successes Made from Dec. 2 to 6

The following are the results made by the Korean players in the latter half of the game schedule of the First Asian GANEFO, the first half of which we printed in the last issue of our paper.

Dec. 2

Volleyball—The Korean women's team beat the Chinese team 3:1.

Fencing—*Li Ho Keum* carried away the silver medal in the fleuret event.

Basketball—In the women's competitions our girls' team placed second.

Dec. 3

Soccer—The Korean eleven beat the Chinese team 2:1.

Volleyball—The Korean women's team won the games with the Vietnamese team 3:0. The score of our men's volleyball team match with the Cambodian team was 3:0.

Cycling—In the women's 50 km individual road race, *Yuh Yang Ja* and *Hong Jai Sook* came first and second.

Dec. 4

Fencing—In the epee individual, our fencer *Li Ho Keum* carried off the gold medal, defeating the Japanese rivals.

Regatta—Our players came first in the coxed eight-oar event, second in the coxed four-oar and third in the pair-oar. In the single's sculls our oarsman won the silver medal.

Volleyball—Our men's volleyball team won the game with Palestinian team 3:0.

Cycling—In the 200 km team event, our team came second. In the 200 km individual road race, *Li Chung Il* placed third.

Dec. 5

Shooting—Our team placed first in the rapid fire pistol (Silhouette) event.

Boxing (Dec. 3-5)—*Kim Eung Sun, Han Jong Ho* and *Kim Yung Do* won gold medals respectively in the 51 kg, 57 kg and 67 kg categories. *Kim Jang Soo* placed second in the 71 kg event and *Kim Yong Shik* third in the 54 kg category.

Volleyball—The Korean men's team beat the Yemeni team 3:1. Our women's team won the game with the Cambodian team 3:1, thus winning the championship in the series.

Dec. 6

Soccer—The Korean team won the game with the Vietnamese team 3:1, thus making a clean score in all five games with the Chinese, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Yemeni and Palestinian teams.

Volleyball—In the men's competition our team beat the Laotian team 3:1, placing second in total ranking.

JVA, Withdraw Its Unjust Step!

(Continued from page 1)

The Japan Volleyball Association, as a member of the Federation, is under obligation to strictly abide by all its regulations and decisions of its meetings.

No member of the International Volleyball Federation has the right to violate its regulations or decisions of its meetings and still less does the association entrusted by it to organize the World Volleyball Championships, have the right to violate them.

But, as to the names of the participants of the Fifth World Women's Volleyball Championships, the Japan Volleyball Association notified that our team should attend it under the name of "North Korea," and not under the name of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the plea that it would use the names given by the International Olympic Committee to its member organizations.

We cannot accept such a preposterous act of the Japan Volleyball Association.

As you know well, the World Volleyball Championships is a traditional event of the International Volleyball Federation which acts independently according to its own rules. There is no ground whatsoever to apply to it the discriminating rules of the International Olympic Committee.

Our Volleyball Association was admitted and registered as the Volleyball Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the general meeting of the International Volleyball Federation held in Paris on Feb. 11, 1956.

And it participated with equal rights with all other associations under the name of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the Men's and Women's Volleyball Championships sponsored by the International Volleyball Federation in Paris in August 1956 and the Moscow championships in October 1962 and general meetings and other conferences of the Federation and all other events.

Unable to comply with your attempt to distort this stark fact, we demanded in our letter of Nov. 15, 1966 that the Japan Volleyball Association withdraw its unwarranted stand. But you still insist on it.

Who granted the Japan Volleyball Association the right to change wilfully the traditionally used name—the Volleyball Association of the DPRK?

This cannot be construed otherwise than as an attempt of the Japan Volleyball Association to draw politics into sports at the forthcoming Fifth World Women's Volleyball Championships.

No less impermissible, we consider, is your high-handed decision to ban at the coming championships the hoisting of the national flag and playing of the national anthem for the champion team.

Because it will break the traditional formality of the world volleyball championships and deprive the participants in the championships of their national pride and honour.

And we think that your intention to restrict the member of the personnel of the participating team is also entirely unreasonable.

It is clear from these facts that all the measures of the Japan Volleyball Association come from its premeditated, planned machinations to seek to attain a certain other aim under the influence of a political force.

The DPRK Volleyball Association considers that the world championships that should be organized on the basis of lofty sportsmanship should not be reduced to a political plaything of the Japan Volleyball Association.

We resolutely oppose all the absurd measures taken by the Japan Volleyball Association in connection with the participation of the team of our country in the world championships and once again strongly demand their immediate withdrawal.

We hope that the Japan Volleyball Association will fully understand our just demand and duly accept it.

If the Japan Volleyball Association persists in its unwarranted stand despite our demand, it will have to bear responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

The DPRK Volleyball Association which wishes for sound development of the world volleyball sports will continue to do its utmost in the future, too, to see that the world volleyball championships be organized and held in conformity with the aim and tradition of the International Volleyball Federation.

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